The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

VOL. 1. BETHEL, ME., JULY 29, 1859. NO. 33

The Bethel Courier.

JAMES NUTTING, Proprietor.

H. T. TRUE, Editor.

Published every FRIDAY MORNING—Office in PERHAM'S BLOCK, BETHEL HILL.

TERMS.

One Copy one year, (in advance) . . . $1.00
" six months, ... 50

☞ If payment is delayed after the expiration of three months $1,25 will be charged, if to the close of the year, $1,50.

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Square of 16 lines or less,	3 insertions,	$1.00
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History of Bethel.

By Dr. N. T. True.

CHAPTER XXX.

On the banks of the Androscoggin directly in front of the Dwelling house of Timothy Chapman, Esq., and which was first settled by his father, Rev. Eliphas Chapman, there is an elevation of intervale consisting of three or four acres. On this spot was an Indian village. How long it had been inhabited is of course not known. It is probable that they had not occupied the spot for fifty years prior to the settlement of the town in 1776. It appears that they had cleared about ten acres of the intervale for a cornfield. Pine trees measuring eighteen inches in diameter at the butt, had grown up in some places; the rest was covered with bushes.

In all my researches thus far in regard to the Indian settlement in Bethel, I only find two allusions. The writer who describes Church's expedition, remarks that the Indians had gone 40 or 50 miles up the river after corn and this must have been at Bethel Another was the remark of Mollocket to the early settlers' that the Indians lived very happily at Bethel, until they were driven away by the whites.

It is pretty evident that the Indians here belonged to the Anasaguntticooks as they usually carried their dead to Canton Point for burial. It is said that they hauled one of their number on a handsled to Canada, for the purpose of burial, according to the rites of the Catholic church.

We can hardly believe that the first preaching and instruction of Christianity in this town was by the Roman Catholics. The French priests were assiduous in their efforts to convert them to their faith.

On clearing up the land, about twenty cellars were discovered which seem to have been excavated in a rude manner probably for depositing their corn, and other provisions.

It is pretty evident that the village was suddenly broken up, probably soon after the Lovewell fight in Fryeburg, as a dozen or more gun-barrels were found, besides brass kettles, axes, knives, glass bottles, arrows, and hoes, the latter of which were used by the settlers for several years afterwards. The gun-barrels found there, were made up into firesbovel handles by the blacksmith, Fenno, for the use of the settlers. On one occasion he was heating a barrel in a forge when a charge of powder which had been there at least fifty years exploded and drove its contents through his work-bench on the other side of his shop. A single skeleton was discovered wrapped in white birch bark with a piece of ash bark under the head. The bones were those of a young person, who Mollocket said was a young woman that was accidently killed in a drunken frolic, While in the act of drinking from a vessel, she was struck a blow upon the stomach from the effects of which she died.

Mollocket was supposed to be eighty years old when the town was settled. She could remember the Lovewell Fight, and seems to have been acquainted with the Indians resident here I regret not being able to find the Indian name of this settlement. Judging from the number of houses and the extent of land cultivated, there may have been from one to two hundred individuals. Two miles down the river near the *Narrows* where the river is but a few yards wide, they had a clearing of one or two acres on the east bank of the river known as Powow Point. Here they met in council, and it appears to have been a place of rendezvous for the warriors and hunters of the country around. It was a convenient stopping place for those who had been to the settlements. Tradition says, that a camp of Indians was burnt there with its inmates and that their implements, as well as their bones were afterwards found. It is now the pleasantest spot in the town. On a point of land near Mill Brook, on the farm now occupied by A. L. Burbank, Esq., was evidently a burying ground as there was a clearing and a number of graves visible when it was first settled by Lieut Clark. The Indians in their later visits to Bethel made this their camping ground.

The river is navigable for boats a distance of fifty miles, except in time of very low water, from Berlin to Rumford, (Pennacook) Falls. Powow point was a very convenient position for them, whether they wished to ascend Bear River to L. Umbagog, strike off from the river to the lower settlements, or go up or down the river in their boats. This region was also excellent hunting ground for the most valued furs.

The habits of the Indians in some particulars was worthy of notice even in their descent from Canada after the settlement of the country. They descended the river in their canoes and practised duck-shooting on the wing. When one fell into the water the hunter did not stop his boat to pick it up, but left it for the next boat that came along, when it was safely cared for. If at any time they found a muskrat's nest, they would go to the houses of the settlers, obtain whatever implements they could, without leave, dig out their holes, save the skins, eat the meat and return the utensils to the owner.

It was no uncommon sight for quite a fleet of boats, to pass up and down the river in company.

SPLITING ROCKS WITHOUT BLASTING.—Some French inventors have taken out a patent in England for splitting rocks by the generation of heat without causing an explosion. They use a substance composed of 100 parts of sulphur, by weight, 100 of salt petre, 50 of sawdust, 50 of horse manure, and 10 of common salt. The saltpetre and common salt are dissolved in hot water, to which four parts of molasses are added, and the whole ingredients stirred till they are thoroughly incorporated together in one mass, which is then dried by a gentle heat in a room, or by exposure to the sun, and is fit for use. It is tamped in the holes bored for blasting rock in the same manner as powder, and is ignited by a fuse. It does not cause an explosion upward like gunpowder, but generates great heat which splits the rock.

TO MAKE CREAM CHEESE.—Take a quart of cream, or, if not desired very rich, add thereto one pint of new milk; warm it in hot water till it is about the heat of milk from the cow; add a small quantity of rennet (a table spoonful is sufficient;) let it stand till thick, then break it slightly with a spoon, and place it in a frame in which you have previously put a fine canvass cloth; press it slightly with a weight; let it stand a few hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame; a little powdered salt may be put over the cloth.—It will be fit for use in a day or two.

WORK.—It is one of the besetting sins of the young, to try to get rid of work—to seek for easy and lazy employment—and the consequence is, that many of them turn out worthless vagabonds. Boys, avoid this whirlpool as you would a plague spot; banish from you the dangerous desire to live without work. Labor is honorable, dignified; it is the parent of health, wealth and happiness, look upon it as an invaluable blessing, and never as a burden and a curse. Shun idleness and sloth; pursue some honest calling and be not ashamed to be useful.

Original Tale.

What Mr. Emmons Did.

BY E. H. T.

"Just see, husband, that salt-cellar has fallen over again, now I shall have bad luck all day long; it's really too bad. 'Twas only last Saturday that I dropped my scissors and the point went into the floor, and such a day of continual bad luck I never before experienced."

Mr. Emmons had been married about three years, and hardly a day had passed during that time without his hearing an expression similar to the above. Mrs. Emmons was a kind and affectionate wife. She seemed to do all in her power for her husband's happiness, yet she had one fault—if we may be allowed to call it a fault—which continually grieved him, that of saying that such and such things were bad signs, and others were good signs, and she not only said it in his hearing, but also in the hearing of their child who had already learned to repeat "bad sign, papa, good sign papa."

As we have before intimated, Mrs. Emmons was not to be blamed so much as one might at first suppose, for she had been accustomed from her childhood to hear both her mother and grandmother repeat those ludicrous old sayings, and now she firmly believed if a dog should howl around the house, that some one of the family would be sick, and perhaps die, and when questioned on the subject, she was ready to admit that even a dog knew more than she did!

Mr. Emmons had labored ever since their marriage to eradicate those erroneous ideas, but all his endeavors had thus far proved fruitless; yet he was not entirely discouraged and resolved to make another effort to present those false notions from being instilled in the mind of his beloved child.

On the succeeding day, when Mr Emmons came to his dinner he was *apparently* in trouble; for, instead of the smile which usually lighted his countenance and made all happy around him, he was sad and meditative; hardly noticing that darling child as it clambered upon his knee, or Kate, as she playfully placed his hat upon the childs head; all this his loving wife could not fail to perceive. Soon he arose and slowly walked from one end of the room to the other for a few moments and then stepped into an adjoining room and seated himself upon the sofa His wife followed him as he expected and desired, and sat down by his side, and in a gentle and affectionate manner asked him to tell her what misfortune had befallen him.

"It is nothing of much consequence" was his reply.

"Husband," said she in a firm and almost commanding voice, "do not deceive me, let me know the worst at once."

"I assure wife it is nothing that need trouble you in the least."

"But you must tell me" persisted she "or I shall pass a sleepless night.'

"Indeed you make more ado about a small affair than need be," replied Mr. Emmons.

"You know dear husband that I cannot bear to be in suspense for a moment especially about any thing that troubles you."

"It does not trouble me *much*, so do try and forget that I have allowed myself to appear downcast in your presence, replied he."

"It pains me much that you are unwilling to tell me of your *sorrows*, as well as your *joys*."

"Well, wife since I have betrayed my feelings, I suppose I must let you into the secret."

"As I was talking with a friend to day my pen slipped from my hand and went into the floor; a sur[illegible] your temper to get the mastery over you, and perhaps bring you into a deal of trouble; O how unfortunate we are!

Here their conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Kate to announce that 'dinner was ready'. After they had finished, their repast the wife returned to her room to imagine the one she loved in every conceivable unhappy position in which a violent temper often places many, while the husband returned to his place of business feeling that his stratagem had thus far succeeded beyond his expectation.

During the afternoon he contrived to drop his pen as he did in the morning; this of course he told his wife, on his return at night. After tea he pleaded that he had urgent business as an excuse for not spending the evening at home as usual, and immediately left the house. He returned about nine o'clock and was apparently very much surprised when Mrs. Emmons told him that all the while he had been absent, dogs had been howling around the house, and had hardly stopped for a moment their dismal yellings, until just before his return. This she considered prophetic of some calamity which was to come upon some one of the family.

On the following day Mr. Emmons again dropped his pen,—his wife dropped her scissors,—their child tipped over the salt cellar,—Kate declared both her stockings were on "wrong side out,"—and that night it seemed as though all the dogs in the neighborhood were performing a serenade under their windows.

Thus one bad sign was followed by another, until Mrs. Emmons had formed a definite idea of what she supposed was about to take place, and had even gone so far as to set the time when the [illegible] should transpire. She believed that on Friday—that "unlucky day"—her husband would in an ungoverned moment terribly and perhaps mortally wound some member of the family. She had pictured to herself that darling child wreathing in agony and that faithful Kate groaning with pain from wounds inflicted by one she most tenderly loved

This was almost too much for her to bear, but she exerted every power of both mind and body to maintain her self-possession, so that she might be ready for any emergency.

Friday came—Mr. Emmons attended to his business as usual in the morning and also in the afternoon. After tea he went out and his wife supposed he had returned to the store; but a few moments had elapsed however before he ran into the room wringing his hands as though he was in the most bitter anguish, and crying, I've done it,—I've done it at last—I know I should—I could not help it—O, I could not.

Mrs. Emmons, remembering that her child had been in the room at play through which her husband came, rushed to the door, Imagine her feelings when she saw lying senseless upon the floor, in blood which a few moments before was coursing through its veins, giving it life and health—A HUGE RAT! while her child stood unharmed near by, saying "papa did it." She turned to her husband for an explanation, but he [illegible] It was late at night [illegible] but Mrs. Emmons had not retired;

[illegible] matter how infidel philosophers may regard the Bible; they may say that Genesis is awry, and that the Psalms are more than half bitter imprecations, and the Prophecies only the fantasies of brain-bewildered men, and the Gospels weak laudations of an impostor, and the Epistles but the letters of a mad Jew, and that the whole book has had its day; I shall cling to it until they show me a better revelation. The Bible emptied, effete, worn out! If all the wisest men of the world were placed man to man, they could not sound the shallowest depth of the Gospel of John. O philosophers' break the shell, and fly out, and let me hear how you can sing. Not of passion—I know that already; not of worldly power—I hear that every where; but teach me, through your song, how to find joy in sorrow, strength in weakness, and light in darkest days; how to bear buffeting and scorn, how to welcome death, and to pass through its ministration into the sphere of life; and this, not for me only, but for the whole world that groans and travails in pain; and until you can do this, speak not to me of a better revelation.

HEARING WITH THE TEETH.—Lay a watch upon a table, glass side downwards, then stand so far from it that you cannot in the ordinary way, hear the ticking. Now place one end of a small stick, say about six feet long, upon the back of the watch, and grip the teeth to the back of the other; with the fingers close each ear to exclude all external noise, the beat of the watch will then be as audible as if placed against the ears. All other sounds can be conveyed in the same manner, no matter how long the stick may be; for instance, if one end be put upon a piano in the sitting-room fronting a garden, and the stick be thirty feet long, extending outside the window on to a lawn, if the instrument be ever so lightly played, the tune will be instantly distinguished by any person applying the teeth to the opposite end of the stick.

[illegible] a light bar of iron or any other metal be suspended by a thick string held between the teeth, and then struck with any hard substance, the sound will appear greater than by hearing with the ears.

BUY BOOKS.—"The first piece of money I ever had," said a gentleman, showing us into his library, "I spent for a book. It was Pilgrim's Progress. I well remember how pleased I was. The pictures, the reading, the fly-leaves were *mine*, and my name was written upon a fly-leaf. That book laid the foundation of my library. All the change my uncle gave me—change which my companions would have spent in cigars, riding, suppers, dress—I saved for books. Every book I bought I felt anxious to read, and that prevented my time as well as my money from being wasted; for the books which I bought I consulted older friends about, and they were *worth-reading*. And I would say to every boy and girl, Save your spending money, and lay the foundation of a good library with it. Good books are wise and faithful companions."

[illegible] don't feel happy when it is suppertime.

The Bethel Courier: : A Home Paper.

FOREIGN NEWS.



ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRETON.

PEACE DECLARED!

FARTHER POINT, July 24.—Steamship North Breton, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th inst., arrived off this point at a very early hour this morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

The result of the interview between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria was the Concluding of a Peace.

The following is the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress, announcing the fact;

VALLEGGIO, July 11.—Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The basis of peace are: The Italian Confederation, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope; the Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia; the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederacy.

REVOLUTIONS IN WAR.—The Emperor Napoleon III., is proving his fitness to lead a great revolutionary change in the politics of Europe by his conduct in a great war, finds troops of defenders. The London Times says:

"He fights his battles with new cannon of his own invention, whisks his men into action by railway, reconnoitres the positions of his enemies with balloons, makes the electric telegraph his aid-de-camp, puts the bayonet and the order of battle of the phalanx in the place of the musket and the lines of the great Frederick. He appeals directly from the throne to the people; diplomatizes by daring to tell the precise truth; and works for his own dynasty by working for nationalities and the independence of whole races of men."

☞ The wheat crop of this country, just harvested, is set down at two hundred and one millions of bushels or about forty millions of barrels, or one and three-fifths for every one of the twenty-five millions of individuals in this country. This would not seem to be a great deal more than our wants would require, and it would not be if we had not the other cereals, and particularly the great crop of Indian corn to help out the supply. Ohio is given a production of 20,000,000,000, 000: Illinois, 20,000,000. The New England States have decreased in their production of wheat, but the West has increased four to one. The amount of land under wheat cultivation this year is thirty-three per cent greater than in 1856.

☞ The St John (N. B.) Morning *News*, of July 21, has an article in favor of the protection of the salmon fishery that has been unusually productive there the present season, but if some means are not taken to prevent their wholesale destruction when unfit for human food, this description of fish will become quite rare. The *News* says—In former years, they were caught in large quantities in the rivers of Maine and Massachusetts, but of late they have ceased to approach the coast, having been driven away, owing to the grasping avarice of American fishermen. The same result will follow in this Province unless stringent regulations are adopted, and the sooner the better.

☞ What a delicate tribute is the following paragraph to the memory of Rufus Choate, as given by his Pastor at his funeral. To a young person, the lesson involved in this short extract, if well learned, and well practised, is worth a fortune.

"How gentle he was in his intercourse with you. He gave you a chair as no one else would do it. He persuaded you at his table to receive something from him, in a way that nothing so gross as language can describe. He treated every man as though he were a gentleman; and he treated every gentleman almost as he would a lady. His playfulness was so wise that you would as much admire as smile. One word would often drop from him of such comprehensive, picturesque meaning and beauty, that the whole company would sit in smiles and think about it, as before a picture, till he skillfully turned the conversation."

☞ Horace Greeley has gone to Salt Lake City to take a look at the Mormons and Brigham Young.

The Bethel Courier.

BETHEL, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1859.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & NUTTING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said partnership are to be received by James Nutting, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

FRANK SMITH.
JAMES NUTTING.

Bethel, July 9, 1859.

OUR ACADEMY.

We have heretofore refrained from saying anything directly respecting the institution in which we are personally interested. Few persons are aware of the benefits of a well regulated institution to a community.—The Academy is designed to meet the wants of those who receive instruction of a higher order than can usually be obtained in the Primary School.—It is, in fact, a graded school of the first class, while at the same time it is a Normal School for teachers in the Primary Schools.

Gould's Academy has furnished instruction to about 1000 students during the administration of the last eleven years. Probably 700 of these have gone out as teachers in schools of every grade. Nor have the benefits of the Academy been confined to any one class of persons. No individual is so poor who cannot, if he will, secure to himself money to attend the institution a sufficient length of time to be benefitted thereby. Not a few young men have, by their own unaided efforts, fitted for college, and are now on their way to fame, while not a few young ladies have by their efforts as teachers, in the factory, or elsewhere, secured to themselves an education sufficient to become teachers in the best schools in the land.

We know that it has been customary of late to detract in a public manner from the character of our Academies, because they have not educated more teachers, and because some have failed as educational institutions. It is not to be pretended that they could do as much for the education of teachers as a Normal School well founded and furnished for this special purpose, but it is rather to be wondered at, that with their means at command, they should accomplish as much as they have in the education of the young. Such detraction is not fair, because it places the academy in a false position in the community. We believe that the educational interests of the State are embodied in our Academies as well as in our Primary Schools, and should, as institutions of the State, receive the attention of the Superintendent of Common Schools in common with these. If he has not that power, we believe it should be conferred upon him. An occasional official visit from such an officer would often give a powerful impulse to all connected with such institutions. In cities and thickly settled portions of the State, graded high schools will take the place of our Academies, but in a large portion of our settled territory this can never be done, and our Academies must, and will supply the wants of the more advanced scholars.

It is an interesting feature of our Academies, that they are the schools to which students resort from the most obscure neighborhoods, who often prove to be most vigorous minded and most successful men and women. Genius is not very particular about its starting point. It only craves an opportunity to spread its wings, and it will soon find its way abroad. The standard of education has been wonderfully enlarged and elevated during twenty-five years past. The method of instruction adopted at that period would certainly fail at the present day.

It has been our aim ever since we entered upon our duties in this institution, to elevate the standard of instruction, to advocate sound learning, and thorough scholarship; and, if, in some instances, we might have made a pecuniary saving by a different course, we have never for a moment felt like swerving from our convictions of duty. A different policy will in time ruin any institution, whatever may be its pretensions. We believe, then, that until other institutions shall be established on a better basis, it should be the policy of the State to cherish and sustain every well regulated Academy within its territory, as the best schools now in our possession for furnishing our Primary schools with teachers, and preparing the young for the active duties of life.

MOWING MACHINES.—There was a spirited trial of Mowing Machines in this town, July 25th, on the farm of G. Chapman, Esq. The contest was between Allen & Wood's Machines, and by G. Chapman & A. L. Burbank, Esqs. The exhibition was a splendid triumph in favor of mowing by machinery. We leave it for the farmers present to choose between the Machines. They both did their work well.

We invented a Mowing Machine twenty years ago, but never made it, promising to do so when a neighbor of ours in Kennebec Co. would make a Flying Machine. Others have taken the honor from us through our delay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Move on*—on file.

A Summer Eve—will find a place.

Keoka—your poetry shows merit, and shall appear.

J. K. M—we shall be glad to hear from *you*.

Marion—next week.

We solicit the aid of our professional friends in writing for our paper. We wish to feel that we are in the midst of *living* men, who are capable of exerting their influence for good on the present generation. Don't be too selfish, gentlemen. Dont wait till you can write four columns. When an idea sticks in your mind, write it down in a single paragraph, and that will be just what we want.

A RARE VISITOR.—On entering our dining room one morning this week, we were surprised on seeing in a corner of the room a flying squirrel. How the little fellow came there, is a mystery. Specimens of Natural History always came easily to us. We had him kindly cared for. There is something quite interesting in the habits of this animal, which we shall write out for the benefit of our readers some of these days.

FIRES.—Great care should be exercised in setting fires in dry weather. In this State there are millions of *acres* which were burned over 30 or 40 years ago, on which is now a handsome growth. Much of this will soon be valuable for timber, but should a fire be set in time of drought, the whole State might be swept again, and property lost to the amount of millions of dollars. In this second growth there is annually accumulating a quantity of combustible material. The beautiful landscapes in Maine have all been made so within twenty-five years, by the beautiful groves on our hills and in our valleys. Before our readers may peruse these remarks, we may have plentiful rains, but the advice may not be the less timely.

MEADOWS.—We were not aware till the present season that there were so many and so extensive Meadows in this town. On Alder River and Mill Brook, they are very extensive and valuable. Much land yet remains uncleared which ought to be under cultivation. The present year will yield a small crop of grass on the meadows, owing to the severe frosts in June. But few of these meadows are cleared up as they should be, and as they will be in the course of a few years. The most of it can easily be drained and be made to bear timothy grass and red top as well as oats, potatoes and buck wheat. These meadows will yet be a great source of wealth to the town.

☞ We trust the drought has broken. There was a heavy shower here on Tuesday night, which is the first rain we have had worthy of note since July 2d.

LOCAL SKETCHES—No. IX.

Another pleasant ride may be had by going up Sunday River, into Newry. In a half hour you will find yourself in an amphitheatre made up of mountains. Here are many good farms and farmers. Pursuing your route a few miles you arrive at Riley Plantation. Here you may be assured of a fine string of trout.

Instead of going so far up river you may turn to the left near Barker's School House, and follow a path to the top of Bear Mountain. Here are many hundred acres of ledge with here and there a little valley and nook in which the blueberries grow most luxuriantly. If you are a geologist, notice the immense grooves, in the ledges, some of them several feet in width running north and south across the mountain. The top of the mountain is a coarse mica slate, and furnishes some fine views of the surrounding country.

Be sure and carry a good supply of provisions for the route for it is a hungry place.

If you desire a beautiful sunrise view, take the road to Paradise Hill, 150 rods from the village and you will have it. If you wish for a sunset scene go round the square due west from the village on the highest point of land in the road, and look across the Intervales in a northerly direction. We never tire of this view.

Looking down into the valley of the Androscoggin and upon the village at Bethel Hill, you have a fine stereoscopic view which you will not easily forget. In the distance are the White Mts., Kearsarge, and Pleasant mountains.

MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

We are pleased to witness from day to day, the steady and healthy growth of our village. Speculation never came here in advance of the wants of the place and built up a factitious village, but when a man has felt the want of a house he has built it when he got ready.

Hon. D. Hammons is erecting a large and elegant house at the foot of Broad street near the Common. This will improve the whole aspect of that part of the village exceedingly.

Benj. Freeman Esq., has nearly completed a fine residence on Church Street. It is built in the Italian style after a plan drawn by our skilful architect, Mr. Thomas Holt.

Messrs. Wm. & Albert H. Gerrish, are each putting up houses on the Park where will eventually be some of the finest locations in the village.

Mr. W. J. Hayden is removing the old Chapman Buildings on Church Street, and putting up a large establishment which will be a great ornament to the village.

Mr. D. A. Twitchell is putting up a large Store and Dwelling House on the corner of Main & Spring Street.

These with sundry other minor improvements such as painting, and repairing, will add very essentially to the improvments of the village.

FONTAINE'S ITALIAN GRAMMAR.—We have received from the Publishers, Phillips, Sampson & Co., a copy of this Grammar. It is just such a work as should have been published years ago. The study of the Italian language has been retarded very much in this country for the want of just such a grammar. Its arrangement is excellent and the exercises made less tedious than Ollendorff's.

Mr. Willard Small of Auburn is agent for this and other books of this firm.

☞ We thank the fraternity for the many favorable opinions of us in our new profession. If we were not so modest we would copy the many good things said. One will do from that excellent paper the Kennebec *Journal*.

Doct. N. T. True has taken the editorial chair of the Bethel *Courier*. We are pleased to have at least one true man in the profession. It is not every newspaper establishment that can afford to "keep an editor."

TRIP UP THE ANDROS-COGGIN.

The smart looking steamer Pioneer, Capt. Sampson, left her wharf in Bethel Harbor at 10 1-2 o'clock for a trip up river. Passing above the ferry we soon came in sight of Bond's Island which may be 3-4ths, of a mile in length, and which is in a high state of cultivation. Here we could plainly see a mowing machine at work sweeping down the grass which we were told yields two tons to the acre. The boat passed up the western branch of the river. Occasionally we caught a glimpse of the village at the Hill, amid the trees. It seemed to us here like fairy land, so varied and beautiful is the scenery. Gerrish's, steam Saw Mill is situated on the eastern branch which is filled with logs ready to be sawed.

The railroad runs along the bank of the river. We soon met a train; what a difference between their position and ours in surveying the surrounding country. Our boat passed along one or two other well cultivated islands till we came to Simeon's Falls near to W. Bethel. Hence the water is quite rapid, but a few rocks have been removed so as to enable the boat to pass over them with out any difficulty. Here we passed the mouth of Pleasant river. Taking on board two or three passengers we run the boat across the stream into a beautiful cove surrounded with trees near the foot of Anasagunticook mountain. Here quite a party landed to visit the mineral springs near by, while another party with a large string of trout and with a basket of raspberries, came on board. As the boat proceeded up the river the mountain scenery became much bolder and the scenery wilder. Sometimes, as in Gilead, the river seemed compressed between two ledges, then again it spread out and on either side were beautiful and well cultivated intervales. At the mouth of Wild River the R. R. Company have recently built a fine bridge. We soon passed the residence of Gen. Burbank near the boundary line of Maine and N. Hampshire. The General's enthusiasm knew no bounds as he saw our little steamer plowing her way by his own home. We gave him three cheers and passed on, without anything of interest till we arrived opposite the little village at Shelburne nestled in among the mountains where we learned that a party of New Yorkers were stopping, who intended to take the boat on her downward trip.

The river occasionally spread out quite wide and is quite shallow but the boat draws so little water that she passes over them quite easily. At this point Mts. Washington, Jefferson and Moriah appear to the very best advantage. A feeling of awe combined with sublimity seems unconsciously to come over those of our party who are not accustomed to such scenes. A gentleman from the South said he had no previous conception of the scene. But our boat puffs along till it arrives opposite the Alpine House where our party landed to scatter in different directions. The boat having taking in wood and water, freight and passengers, returned to Bethel in time for the afternoon train to Portland. So complete is the success of the whole experiment that the G. T. R. R. Co., have agreed to take one half the stock, the remaining half being still in the hands of the original proprietors. At least, so we dreamed yesterday after dinner.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The Reporter says:—The trade sales, which have just concluded, have drawn an immense number of buyers from all parts of the Union, and have given a stimulus to the general trade of the city, the influence of which will probably be of a stimulating and abiding character.—The manufacturers will now commence with increased spirit to prepare for the Fall trade and some are expecting a concession in the prices of stock, which have been so high as to impede trade and discourage the enterprise of manufacturers.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST.—Contents. The Dramatic element in the Bible. By Rev. Sylvester Judd. This was delivered by the author during his life as an address on several public occasions. The Ring Fetter. The End of All, a Poem. Birds of the Night, by Wilson Flagg. A Trip to Cuba, by Mrs. Stowe. Roba di Roma. Enceladus, a Poem, by H. W. Longfellow. The Zouaves, an interesting article at the present time. My Psalm, one of Whittier's happiest efforts. The Professor at the Breakfast table, hits off the foibles of poor human nature in his own peculiar manner. The Italian War. Reviews and notices. This is an excellent number.

☞ We solicit the assistance of professional gentlemen in this vicinity in furnishing original matter for our columns. A passing thought of yours may seem of little consequence to you, which, if transferred to the paper, might bless the world. We care not so much for your fine spun theories as for your honest thoughts on such topics as may be deemed suitable for our paper.

JUSTICE'S TRIAL.—Geo. Howe, of Greenwood, a boy about 16 years of age was tried Wednesday afternoon before Justice Burbank, for assault and battery committed on the person of his mother an Inister. He was fined $5.00 and cost, and put under $100 bonds to keep the peace, for want of which he was committed to Jail at Paris for 6 months.

GOULD'S ACADEMY.—The public exercises of Examination Week will be as follows:

An Address to Young Men, on Sunday eve., at 6 o'clock, at the Vestry, by Rev J. B. Wheelwright.

An Address by the Principal, before the U. B Society, on Wednesday eve., Aug. 3d. at 7 1-2.

Public Examination of the School on Friday afternoon, Aug. 5th.

Public Exhibition by the Students, Friday eve., 5th.

☞ A few days ago a farmer in Cummington, Hampshire county, went after his cows; one of them persisted in going the wrong way; after trying awhile to bring her to his mind, he gave up and let her have her own and followed. She led him to a remote part of the pasture, where he found another cow cast. Releasing the captive cow, the refractory one willingly returned to the yard.

There has recently been formed at Brunswick, "The Cleaveland Natural History Society of Bowdoin College," one object of which is the collection of a cabinet for the use and benefit of the College. A good movement.

☞ The Bethel *Journal* is received. The proprietors have dissolved partnership; it will hereafter be published by C. J. Chapman. We doubt whether two papers can be sustained in this village, and have offered to buy out the *Journal*. We do not learn to what conclusion they have come. It is conducted with great ability.

We learn from the *Journal* that the boys in this village have organized a military company.

☞ The Editor of the Aroostook *Pioneer* has been drinking Togus water, and says that he couldn't taste or smell the sulphur. Isn't this always the case with people who are in the habit of using sulphur?

☞ Thirteen ladies from New York city, on their way to the White Mountains in New Hampshire, arrived at the Bardwell House, Rutland, on Thursday evening on horseback. They were accompanied by half-a-dozen men servants as a body-guard. They left the next morning.

NEW HOUSES.—We learn that certain parties in this city have leased the Preble estate, at the head of Preble Street, with the view of constructing a hotel. A more favorable location for a hotel could hardly be found in the city.—*Portland Argus*.

The Bethel Courier

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—
To Portland, ... 10 A.
To Island Pond 4 P.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAI
Morning train leaves Bethel for Portla
10'45, A.M. Returning—arrives from
leaves at 4 1-2, P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Every Sabbath at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M
1 1-4 P. M., in the following churches:—
First Cong'l, . . . Rev. Mr. Wheelwrig
Second " . . . Rev. Mr. Gard
Universalist, ... Rev. Mr. Gal

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.

Sunday evenings at 5 1-2 o'clock, at the va
Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer M
ing Saturday evenings.

Information Wanted.

Why are some people continu
finding fault with their neighb
especially when I know the char
brought against them are unfounde
But it is really so. There are so
who seem to make it their busine
to go to and fro, up and down t
earth, to complain of their neighbo
And why is it? When one mov
into the place, their first business
to go to them, and tell them the faul
of their different neighbors.

One visits too little, another sta
at home too much, another is too ar
tocratic, she will not have anythi
to say to you, if you try to becom
acquainted with her, and anothe
cheats me in the measure of milk
buy of her; gives me only a pint and
a-half for a quart; another is deceit
ful above all things and desperatel
wicked; and another who has lat
moved into the place did not bear
good character when they came her
for they had a friend who lived ne
them, and knew all about them, a
thus they go on, no one good b
themselves.

After all I think we have a ver
excellent neighborhood. I think it
might make a great saving of tim
if they would stay at home a lit
more, and read their Bible, and the
they will find it plainly tells us wh
our neighbor is. And I know of no
here (themselves excepted) who wi
pass by on the other side.

A FRIEND TO THE COMMUNITY.

A SOUTHERN NABOB.—Col. J. A. S. Ackin of Mississippi is about erecting a private residence at his plantation, opposite Red River Landing which is designed to cost $150,000—$125,000 more for the furniture an furnishing. The following is the plan of this immense edifice: The style of the edifice is castellated gothic, with a frontage on the river of 164 feet, on the two side wings of 104 feet, and a centre compartment of 220 feet deep surmounted by a lofty and beautifully proportioned tower. The building will contain fifty rooms, exclusive of closets, bath-rooms, wardrobes, &c., spacious and amply provided with the modern improvements in comfort and elegance. All the walls of the building are to be double, with the passages inside.

SENTENCE OF CAPT. PENDLETON.—In the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco, on the 22d ult., Capt. Ephriam Pendleton, convicted of cruel punishment of sailors on the bark Sarah Park, was sentenced as follows by Judge Hoffman, who strongly intimated that the verdict of the Jury had been altogether too lenient: For maltreatment of William Johnson nine months imprisonment in the County Jail, and a fine of $100; for maltreatment of Francis Williams, imprisonment for two months after the expiration of the first sentence, and fine of $50; for similar treatment of Lars Thompson, one month imprisonment and $25 fine.

☞ The new iron bridge which the Railroad Company are building across the Connecticut river at this place, is about 320 feet long; weighs 144 tons, and will cost not far from $25,000. It rests upon five piers which are made of hewn granite bolted and cemented together, and would seem to be a work which might stand as long as the earth itself. When finished it will be quite an ornament to our village.—*Coos Democrat*.

The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

The Bethel Courier.

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Universalist, - - - - Rev. Mr. Gaines.

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Sunday evenings at 5 1-2 o'clock, at the vestry.
Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

Information Wanted.

Why are some people continually finding fault with their neighbors, especially when I know the charges brought against them are unfounded? But it is really so. There are some who seem to make it their business, to go to and fro, up and down the earth, to complain of their neighbors. And why is it? When one moves into the place, their first business is, to go to them, and tell them the faults of their different neighbors.

One visits too little, another stays at home too much, another is too aristocratic, she will not have anything to say to you, if you try to become acquainted with her, and another cheats me in the measure of milk I buy of her; gives me only a pint and a half for a quart; another is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked; and another who has lately moved into the place did not bear good character when they came here for they had a friend who lived near them, and knew all about them, and thus they go on, no one good by themselves.

After all I think we have a very excellent neighborhood. I think it might make a great saving of time if they would stay at home a little more, and read their Bible, and then they will find it plainly tells us who our neighbor is. And I know of none here (themselves excepted) who will pass by on the other side.

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Antiquity Revived.—At the second centennial celebration of the town of Woodbury, Connecticut, they had a procession, of a part of which the following account is given:

"The most interesting feature of the day was the Antique Procession. It was formed on the ground where the old church in Woodbury once stood. An ancient drummer and fifer headed the procession. Then came the clergy of the various towns comprising ancient Woodbury, decked in the bands and gowns which clergymen of all denominations then wore. Then came gentlemen and ladies in the dresses worn by the Puritans two hundred years ago. Most of these were the lineal descendants of the first settlers of Woodbury—the Atwoods, the Minors, the Judsons, and the Curtisses. Then came a number in the Cavalier costumes of Charles II's time, in contrast to the old-fashioned dresses worn from eighty years ago to the present time, post-revolutionary relics. These were followed by antique-dressed men and women on horseback, the women on pillions, and then all the old chaises that could be collected. These dresses were not manufactured for the occasion, but were veritable relics of the past, preserved with much care by the families that owned them. This part of the procession closed with couples on horseback and in antique chaises, and among these were Captain Hurd, 85 years old, and Mrs. Atwood, aged 72, dressed in ancient costume, and riding a horse 35 years of age.

Drowned.—A gentleman who has been familiarly known by the name of "Andrew Jackson," but whose real name is Andrew Howitt, was found drowned in the water at the foot of Middle street, on Sunday morning.—His clothes were found upon the shore and he had evidently gone into the water to bathe. He was in the Mexican war with Taylor's army, and had five bullets shot into his breast and arm, two of which were never extracted. The wounds he received caused an aberration of mind, and frequently he dressed himself in a soldier's coat and marched though our streets. He received a pension from the government of ninety-six dollars a year.—*New Bedford Standard, 25th.*

☞ Brigham Young, in one of his sermons in the Tabernacle, gives the following counsel to some of the stray sheep of his flock, by which it would seem that all the virtues have not found refuge at Salt Lake—

I have placed a low estimate upon the standing and capacity of men, and now let me take the privilege to say a few words to you—to the ladies who have reached the age of thirty years. According to my view of the subject, there is not one in a hundred that knows how to keep a house, as it should be kept. I should judge, from what I have seen, that there are many who do not know the swill-pail from the milk-pail. Others do not know how to make butter and cheese, nor how to keep their children clean. Others again, do not know how to teach their children as they should be taught.

Let me throw the lash at the Mormon Elders a little. Many of you will exchange your last bushel of wheat with the stores for ribbons and gew-gaws, when you really need it for bread. And, with shame-facedness I say it, some will take the last peck of their grain to the distillery to buy whisky, and then beg their bread.

A hard case.—A one dollar bill on the City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, received in New York, has the following written on the back:

"This one dollar bill is all I received for performing the marriage ceremony between John Gibbs and Mary Wallace, of the town of Salem, Kenosha county, Wis., after having travelled five miles in the cold and paid $2.50 for livery.

Bunker Hill Relics.—One of the places in England just visited by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, was the old Chapter House of the Cheshire Cathedral, which is now the library; and here he saw two standards, somewhat tattered and torn, suspended over the doors.—On inquiry, he was told that they were the standards of the Cheshire regiment, and that they were used, in America, at a certain battle called Bunker's Hill; where, it was said, that only three of this regiment escaped without injury of some sort. The keeper said it was understood that the Americans got behind some sort of a fence or hedge, where they could shoot others without being hit themselves!—*Post.*

☞ See that your tomatoes are trimmed up as soon as they get well into blossom. They like much sun in order to ripen well.

A lady and gentleman in the vicinity of New Haven chancing to be bathing *au naturel*, but unseen by each other, being separated by a ledge of rocks, a mischievous boy exchanged one pile of clothing for the other.—Their perplexity and embarrassment on emerging from the water may be better imagined than described.—But, seeing no other alternative, the lady donned the mule, and the gentleman the female apparel, hoops and "everything," and made their way to their homes in that guise.

☞ Gen. Tom Thumb (Charles S. Straton) is expected home from Europe, where he has been absent three years. The general is now over twenty-one years of age, being twenty-one in January last. Since that period he has managed his own affairs, and with success. His friends say that though an infant in size, he is above the average of those of his age in point of general intelligence. He has secured a comfortable independence, and intends to settle down at Bridgeport, Ct., his native place.

Heenan and Hyer and their "friends" met in a drunken carousal at Dexter's Hotel, New York, on Friday night, in the course of which Heenan and Hyer stripped for fight, the former being the challenging party. Disinterested parties interfered to prevent blows, and the quarrel was pitched up, but soon until Hyer had drawn a pistol to defend himself from the "foul play" of Heenan's party.

☞ The body makers and finishers of silk hats in Philadelphia, to the number of about three hundred, are now on a strike, in consequence of the reduction in the price of labor which had just been made by the manufacturers. It is thought they will be successful in securing a return to the old prices.

☞ The *Hon.* Greene C. Chandler, and the *Rev.* J. J. Daniel indulged in a street fight at Enterprise, Miss., the other day. No heads were broken as we learn from the newspapers of the town.

Bethel Price Current

Corrected weekly for the Courier.

Flour	$7,00 a 9,50	Beef,	6 a 10
Corn,	1,10	Round Hogs.	6 a 8
Rye,	92 a 1,00	Hams.	10 a 12
Seed Wheat,	1,50 a 1,75	Lard.	12 a 13
Oats,	50	Chickens,	8 a 10
Butter,	12 a 16	Turkeys,	9 a 10
Cheese,	10 a 13	Beans,	1,00 a 1,62
Eggs,	12	Wool,	25 a 35
Apples,		Woolskins,	50 a 1,00
Dried Apples	10	Hay,	12,00
Potatoes,	20 a 30	Wood,	1,50 a 1,50

Marriages.

In Paris, 15th, Mr. A. D. Bicknell, of P., to Miss Elmira J. Doughty, of Greenwood.

Deaths.

In Danville, 25th inst., of Consumption, Mr John C. Nutting, aged 25 years, 2 days [Lowell, (Mass.) and Wisconsin papers please copy. In Winthrop, 23d, Rev. G. H. Shepard.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CHEAP!

THE SUBSCRIBER having made large additions to his former stock of

Boots & Shoes,

and being in want of a little "Ready Money," now offers to sell for CASH DOWN,

AT COST!!

For 30 Days.

N. B. As it is impossible for me to do Business on the CREDIT SYSTEM, as I have for the year past, I shall hereafter sell for PAY DOWN or not at all. D. P. YOUNG.

☞ Don't forget that you can buy at cost for 30 days.

Bethel, July 29, 1859. 4w33

BETHEL CAMP MEETING.

ANY PERSON wishing to keep a Boarding Tent this season on the Camp Ground, can find the Committee of Arrangements on the Ground on

Saturday, Aug. 6th,

At 5 o'clock, P. M. SETH E. SMITH, Chairman of Committee.

Bethel, July 26, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of making new arrangements, offers for sale in part or the whole of the following property.

Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Clapboard Mill, and Starch Mills.

The above property is in good repair and will prove a good investment.

For further particulars enquire of

Wm. I. ABBOTT,

Albany's Mills, Letter B.

READ THIS! F. S. CHANDLER.

AND THEN HAND IT TO YOUR NEIGHBOR!!

—BUT—

Don't Forget

to call, yourself, at

EPHRAIM DRESSER'S

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERY STORE!!

Before buying your supplies.

At all times on hand a full and Superb Stock of

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS!

AND

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, Feathers, Crockery and Glass Ware, together with

FLOUR, SALT & FISH.

Also—

FARMING TOOLS,

Window Glass,

PUTTY, NAILS, &c., &c., &c.,

AT AS

Low Prices

As can be found elsewhere.

EPHRAIM DRESSER.

Bethel, July 21, 1859.

GOULD'S ACADEMY!

IN BETHEL.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on the

Last Tuesday in August,

and continue eleven weeks.

N. T. TRUE, A. M., Principal.
Miss O. C. WALKER, Assistant.
Miss P. GROVER, Teacher of Music.
Miss A. S. HASTINGS, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Mr. E. FOSTER, Jr., Teacher of Penmanship.

Classes in the Ancient & Modern Languages will be under the instruction of the Principal. Classes will also be formed in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, especially for Teachers, who will receive a thorough drill in these branches, and to whom the best methods of communicating instruction will be daily pointed out. We commend this feature of the school to the especial attention of Teachers. This class must be furnished with Greenleaf's New National Arithmetic.

The Mathematical Department will be under the charge of Miss Walker, who has proved herself a most successful teacher in these studies.

To every student who comes here for the purpose of study, and we receive no others, every facility will be afforded for his thorough and rapid advancement.

Board in families, $2.00 per week, wood and lights extra.

For further information, application may be made to the Principal.

July, 20th, 1859.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

CORNER WILLOW AND FORE STREETS,

Opposite the Old Custom House, 7

Portland, Me.

N. J. DAVIS, - - Proprietor

D. L. MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

and Broker in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, &c.,

102 Middle St., opposite Casco Bank,

PORTLAND, ME.

Every variety of Goods in the Market furnished at short notice, and at the very lowest cash prices.

Being in constant correspondence with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Markets, I am enabled to *keep posted* as to the Houses selling lowest, and can make it for the interest of the trade to give me a call. 6m16

HAS JUST RECEIVED A Splendid Stock of

DRESS GOODS

Consisting of

Challi De Laines, [illegible] Lawns, French Ginghams, [illegible] Suits, Amaranth Poplins, Plaids, &c., &c., &c.

Also—Men's Cotton Hose, Brown and White do. Women's and Misses, Ladies' Cloth—Hoop Skirts,

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

HATS, CAPS and UMBRELLAS, *LADIES' CONGRESS BOOTS* of ever variety,

CONFECTIONERY!

Choice Groceries,

HAYING TOOLS!!

and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also—Nice

Soda Water,

constantly on hand for those who wish to luxuriate in a Cooling Beverage.

A good supply of Fresh Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Nuts, &c., all of which will be sold at his usually low prices for *Paŷ down*. Call and see

F. S. CHANDLER.

July 15, 1859.

IT IS SO!

The subscriber, having purchased one of those beautiful large French Cameras, is now prepared to take Portraits from the smallest to life size. Now is the time to secure large pictures at low prices. J. E. SMALL.

Bethel, April, 26, 1859. 20tf

TRUE'S

SUPERIOR

ELIXER!

THIS medicine is compounded upon scientific principles, of vegetable substances, and is not only a sure exterminator of worms of every description, but it is the best medicine of the age for

Canker, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Indigestion.

All of these diseases have yielded to this medicine when they have defied the power of all other. For

Canker in the Mouth or Throat,

It may be used as a gargle several times a day.

Dr. JOHN F. TRUE, Proprietor,
26 Lewiston Falls, Maine.

James Nutting, Agent, Bethel, Me.

ISLAND POND HOTEL,

Island Pond, Vt.

Through Trains dine here.

Way Trains remain over night.

Porters in attendance to convey Baggage to the house FREE OF CHARGE.

Stairs and Covered Passage from Depot to Hotel. G. G. WATERHOUSE,
7 Proprietor.

Fairbanks'

CELEBRATED

Railroad, Hay, Coal and Stock

SCALES!

OF EVERY VARIETY,

FAIRBANKS & BROWN,

1y26 **24 Kilby Street, Boston.**

BOARDING

S. H. CHAPMAN,

WOULD inform the public that he is prepared to accomodate those wishing to procure board and pleasant rooms for the coming season. His house is beautifully located on the Common, corner of

Elm st., Bethel Hill, Me.

and commands a fine prospect
Terms Reasonable.

Horses & Carriages TO LET!

ICE FOR SALE

In large or small quantities. 6m26

HO FOR GOLD AND SILVER!—HOW to make it easy and cheap. Send a 3 ct. stamp, and get full particulars how to obtain wealth. Address

S. HANKINSON, Chemist, 75 West 13th St., Agents wanted. New York City

WANTED.

A BOY about 15 years of age, to learn the Printing Business. He must have a good English education, be active and steady. To such an one a good chance is offered. Apply at this office.

WOOD'S MOWER,

PATENTED FEB. 22d, 1859.

DURING the six years I have been engaged in the manufacture of the Manny Combined Reaper and Mower, I have given much thought and attention to the construction of what I foresaw would be a great want of the Farmers—a lighter and cheaper machine expressly for mowing, than had yet been made.

And now, after the most thorough and repeated experiments and tests in every variety of field, and in all kinds and in every condition of grass, I am prepared with entire confidence to offer the farmers and dealers of the United States, the great restorative in this department of agricultural labor-saving machines—a Mower, superior in its capacity for good work to any hitherto introduced, of easy draft, light, cheap and durable.

This machine I now offer as my latest invention, to meet a special want of farmers, and to place within the reach of all, a Mower that for practical working, cheapness and simplicity, will be without a rival.

I build Two-Horse and One-Horse Mowers. The Two-Horse Mower weighs 425 lbs., and cuts a swarth four feet wide (or more if specially ordered.) The One-Horse Mower weighs 30 lbs. less, (395 lbs.,) and cuts a swath three and a-half feet wide.

For a more full description of the Mower, reference is made to my Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application. With each machine will be furnished two extra guards, two extra sections, one wrench and oil-can.

Warranted capable of cutting ten acres of grass per day in a workmanlike manner.

Price of Two-Horse Mower, $85,00.
" One-Horse Mower, 75,00

Delivered at Depot, Bethel.

I continue as heretofore, and with greater success than at any previous time, the manufacture and sale of "Manny's Patent Combined Reaper and Mower with Wood's Improvement."

Agents.—Wm. Sparrow, Portland; John Means, Augusta; Elden & Herrick, Waterville; Neal and Wentworth, Skowhegan; R. B. Dunning, Bangor, or of Chas. E. Whitman, Winthrop, General agent for Maine.

WALTER A. WOOD,
Manufacturer & Proprietor.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Descriptive pamphlets may be had, and a sample of the Machine seen by calling on

A. L. BURBANK, Agent,
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G. T. Railroad.

Portland District.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Commencing June 20, 1859.

Trains leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Leave Portland for Island Pond and way Stations, at 7.15, A. M., and 1.15, P. M.

Leave Island Pond for Portland, at 7.30, A. M., and 1.30, P. M.

Leave Bethel for Portland, at 10.50, A. M., and 4.25, P. M.

Leave Bethel for Island Pond, at 10.8, A. M., and 4.25, P. M.

25tf S. T. CORSER, Superintendent.

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Kennedy's Discovery,	Peruvian Syrup,
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Bethel, June 19, 1859.

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HISTORY OF GILEAD.

BY REV. GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.

CHAPTER IV

Capt. Eliphalet Burbank, of Bradford, Mass., was known as a "down east" Yankee, and determined to seek him a situation for a farm. He soon arrived at Bethel, Me., on the valley of the Great Androscoggin. After introducing the subject and making inquiries where there were interval farms for sale; a large farm of Lieut. Lary's, in Gilead, was recommended to him. He and his company, Capt Bagly and Samuel Barker, (afterward Dea. Barker of Bethel,) went immediately to Lieut. Lary's to see his farm. After making known his business, he was cheerfully received and politely shown the entire premises, with which Burbank was fully satisfied, it being just what he wanted—a grand, interval farm, about the best in town. Lary being quite as well pleased with his customer, they soon made a bargain, and all returned to Bethel to have the writings made out. Accordingly they sent word to my father to be at home, for they should call upon him in the afternoon, for that purpose. I therefore met them at the river, according to appointment. They being strangers, I addressed them, "Servant, gentlemen, you wish to cross the river, I presume." "Yes," was the response. "Please to get on board, gentlemen, and I will ferry you over." "I don't know," was the reply; "your boat looks rather small for such a load—five of us in all. Why not take this large boat? We have an experienced ferryman with us, right from the Merrimac, and we will do our own ferrying." "Yes, gentlemen, you can have that boat; but I always avoid it when I can. If you will get on board my boat I will warrant you safe across." They still preferred the large boat, and they all got on board of it. I turned and left them at the rate of nine knots. In a moment more, I heard an outcry. I immediately faced about, and lo! they were all in the river, every one in swimming plight! I hastened to their assistance, and gave them the second invitation. Lary and Burbank accepted; but Bagley and Barker persisted in doing their own ferrying; so we all arrived safe to land on the opposite shore, and I congratulated them on their wonderful escape from being drowned.

We soon after arrived at the place of destination. My father being all prepared, soon executed the above mentioned papers, and Burbank and his company returned to their lodgings by the way of Mason's ferry; crossed in his new barge, the first that ever plied between those shores, now Twitchell's ferry. Mr. Barker, at the same time, purchased a farm of Daniel Clark, now occupied by his youngest son, Francis Barker, near to said ferry. After which they all immediately returned to their respective homes in Massachusetts, to report their wonderful speculation. Burbank with his son Jedediah, came back shortly to Gilead to gather in his harvest, and to make an addition to his house, then left for home again. We heard nothing more from him, till February following, when he came rushing in upon us, like an armentose, with a family of children, six sons and two daughters. He had a team of six oxen and three horses; his other cattle, three cows and a bull, all of the Bradford breed. He brought with him, not only his household furniture, but also his farming utensils, to be ready for farming operations as soon as the season would permit. Capt. E. Burbank was a smart, enterprising man, and well understood the farming profession. Always led off in his own business and had his work done in season. He made yearly improvements on his large farm. Of course his income increased yearly. He was a man that strictly observed the Sabbath, always ready to aid moral and religious enterprises. His doors were ever open to Minister and Missionaries. In time Capt. Burbank was a worthy citizen, a kind and obliging neighbor, a good husband, and a tender and affectionate father. He came into Gilead in 1802 and died in 1816, much lamented by all his friends and acquaintance. He was remarkably appreciative of his approaching dissolution, to make a suitable distribution of his property among his children, leaving to his wife a competency for her full support during life. Mrs. Burbank made a public profession of religion by uniting with the Church in Gilead in 1818, and her profession of faith in Christ was exemplified by her daily walk and conversation, till her death.

WAR SONGS AND WAR MUSIC

From the earliest days—from the times of Moses down to the present moment—no band of soldiers of any extent has undertaken a march without the enlivening influence of music.—The inevitable passion formerly displayed itself in the shawm and sackbut, and is now as fully manifested in the drum, trumpet, cornet and other instruments that accompany the march of modern armies.

During the last few years, military music has made considerable advance. The bands of Austria are almost without rivals, and in Prussia the military music is considered admirable, and in Turkey, also, it has, under the supervision of Guiseppe Donizetti, the brother of the great composer, attained a high degree of excellence.

But instrumental music is not always enough for the soldier. He desires something beside the ear-piercing fife and the shrill tramp. He feels the need of some vocal demonstration, in which he can himself take part. This feeling is universal, and manifests itself in the war whoop of the American savage, as well as in the more finished war songs of the moderns.—France, indeed, seems to have the preeminence for military songs. The English, on the contrary, are almost destitute of such songs. Their great national anthem, 'God save the Queen' is, with its majestic choral harmonies, utterly unsuited for a war song. During the Crimean struggle, the favorite ballad, "Annie Laurie," and a new song, "Cheer, boys, cheer," were very popular with the soldiers, and were often sung in unison by whole regiments. The Italians, for such musical people, have few, if any real war songs. The famous "Suona la tromba" of Bellini has often served to inspire patriotism and arouse courage, but it can hardly be considered a national war song.

It is a noticeable fact that real war music has always been dreaded by despotic governments. There are countries where no one dare raise a note of the Marseillaise. But now it is sung by troops all the way from Paris to Rome. It reechoes in passes of the Alps, and arises from the plains of Lombardy. To the Italians it is already a signal of relief and rescue, and may yet be a coronation anthem of triumph and liberty.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE TRUE LADY.—A celebrated writer says:—No woman can be a lady who would wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful, how refined, or cultivated she may be, she is in reality coarse, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself here. Uniformly kind, courteous, and polite treatment of all persons is one mark of a true woman.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—If you would be happy, when among good men open your ears, when among bad shut them. And as the throat has a muscular arrangement, by which it takes care of the air passages of its own accord, so the ears should be trained to an automatic fullness of hearing. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say after they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whom you have rejected from your door; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business, or your dress.

TRANSPLANTING THE TURNIPS.—As every garden has, at this season of the year, more or less vacant spaces, it is very easy to transplant and fit them up with Rutabagas. Covering the plants with a leaf of Rhubarb, Grape, or Burdock, or even a small piece of paper, by burying one side with a little earth, will keep off the sun. Turnips are always acceptable to cattle in winter.

Original Poetry.

To Helen Wild.

Sweet songstress of my much loved vale
Thy Spirit breathings o'er my harp strings play
Reminding us some summer's evening gale,
That fans my heated brow at close of day;
And though I never yet hath seen thy face,
Nor listened to thy music thrilling notes,
Yet sweetly in thy pencillings I trace
And there thy spirit wakes in sweetest floats.

But though we ne'er have met, methinks my heart
Would by some mystic spell thy presence feel,
For even thy spirit's murmurings doth impart
A joy which naught of earth could e'er reveal;
For in my silent musings I have felt
The gentle whisperings of thy spirit's grace;
Whose very sweetness on my soul doth melt,
And then engrave the beauties of thy face.

And yet why should I at the fates deplore,
That widely casts my earthly lot from thee;
Since thy sweet strains the gentle Zephyrs bore,
Can fill my soul with such strange melody;
But when thy spirit mid the heavenly throng
Breathes on the harp thy sweet familiar strain,
I then will greet thee in thy angel form
And there will listen to thy notes again.

Louisville, Ky., June, '59. L. C. B.

GYMNASTIC DRILL OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The distribution of the prizes at the military gymnastic school at Joinville le Pont has revealed at the same time to the public the existence of such an establishment, and the end and aim for which it has been created. The solemnity was witnessed by the Minister of War, and all the highest officers of the French army. The candidates for distinction are all officers or subalterns, having already served, and the object of competition is the diploma of "Monitor," or rather the degree of "Bachelor of Agility," which is conferred upon the most dexterous in manly sports, with a view of securing the appointment of gymnastic master in one or other of the regiments of the French army. The institution of Joinville confines itself entirely to the instruction of gymnastics and other bodily exercises, whether imparting strength, skill or grace, according to the system here adopted. We are surprised that every soldier in the French service is not an Admirable Crichton. The perfection of the Zouaves no longer astonishes, and cannot wonder at the clumsy inferiority of the British soldier, from whom such instruction as imparted at Joinville is wholly withheld, and who consequently knows only how to present himself before the enemy, and hangs back with awkward bashfulness when ushered suddenly into the company of friends.

Here we have grown up, bronzed and bearded men, warriors who have stormed the heights of Alma, and rushed on Malakoff, competing together for an "accessit" in fencing, boxing, single-stick, and even dancing! Music, likewise, is not neglected, and if the French soldier so wills it, he may become not only a Turenne, a Dessix, or a Pichegru, but a Tumberlik, a Dupres, or a Sims Reeves, all at the same time. The spectacle at Joinville was a most astonishing one, not by any means entitled to contempt, only to wonder, so unlike was it to the British idea of a military education. The men danced upon wires, ran along ropes, rebounding like elastic balls from one rope to another, running up ladders of enormous height, then bounding to the earth with the agility of squirrels. But the crowning and most exciting portion of the whole was the mock attack of the redoubt, at which the men placed outside the broad fosse arrive with the battle-ax and gun slung across the shoulder.—The trumpet sounds the assault, and in two minutes' time the redoubt is entered, and a volley fired from the interior, in spite of the great height of the walls, and the resistance opposed from within. This new system of training should be examined, as it may teach the secret of that self-endurance which has enabled the Zouaves to usurp the reputation of the whole French army. Agility, presence of mind, promptitude of hand and eye, are more cultivated than strength or discipline.—*Letter from Paris.*

OILING HARNESS—LEATHER, &c.—Oils when applied to dry leather, invariable injure it, and if to leather containing too much water, the oil cannot enter. Wet the harness over night, cover it with a blanket, and in the morning, it will be damp and supple, then apply neats-foot oil in small quantity, and with as much elbow-grease as will insure its disseminating itself throughout the leather. A soft, pliant harness is easy to handle, and lasts longer than a neglected one. Never use vegetable oils on leather, among the animal oils, the neats-foot is best.—*Working Farmer.*

☞ A retired Schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite like himself, unless he is handling the rod.

THE PILOT FISH

It was in the month of May, 1789 that the ship which bore the celebrated French zoologist, M. Geoffrey, lying becalmed between Cape Bon and the Island of Malta, when the course of the passengers were dissipated by the approach of a shark. He was preceded by two pilot-fishes that directed their course towards the ship's stern, which they inspected twice, swimming from one to the other. Not finding anything, they for a time departed. The shark, it is asserted, never lost sight of the pilots, and he seems to have followed them as if he had been an iron shark, and they had been magnets. The sailors threw overboard a large hook baited with pork. The three, observing the splash of the bait stopped. The two pilots advanced, as if to examine the cause. While they were gone, the shark was seen playing upon the surface of the level sea, now diving, now appearing in the same place. When the pilots discovered the pork, they swam swiftly back to the shark, took the lead and all three made toward the ship. The shark did not seem to discover the bait till it was pointed out to him by the pilots, when he made a rush at it, was hooked and hoisted on board. Here the pilots appear to have led their friend to his death. The next witness, a captain in the Royal Navy, gives the leaders credit for greater sagacity. Captain Richards while on the Mediterranean station, saw following the ship a shark attracted probably by a corpse which had been committed to the deep. The day was fine. A shark-hook baited with pork was thrown out. The shark, attended by four pilot fishes, repeatedly approached the bait. Whenever he did so one of the pilots was distinctly seen from the taffrail to run his snout against the shark's head, as if to turn it away.

After some further play, the shark, swam off in the wake of the vessel, his dorsal fin being distinctly seen above the water. When, however, he had gone a considerable distance, he made a sudden turn, darted after the ship, and, before the pilots could overtake him, snapped at the bait and was fast. In hoisting him up one of the pilots was observed clinging to his side until he was half out of the water, then it fell off. All the pilot-fishes then swam about a while, as if in search of their friend, with every appearance of anxiety and distress; they then darted suddenly down into the depths of the sea. Dr. Mayen deposes that he saw no less than three instances in which the shark was led by the pilot-fish. When the former neared the ship, the pilot swam close to his snout, or near his pectoral fins. Sometimes the pilot-fish darted rapidly forwards and sideways, as if looking for something, and constantly went back to the shark. When the latter was within twenty paces from the ship, a piece of bacon fastened to a great hook was thrown overboard. Quick as lightning, the pilot-fish darted up, smelt at the bait, and instantly went back again to the shark swimming many times round his snout and splashing as if to give him exact information as to the bacon.—The shark then put himself in motion, the pilot showing him the way, and in a moment was fast to the hook.

MONTREAL MILITARY COMING TO BOSTON.—We learn from the Montreal *Gazette* that the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, Capt. A. A. Stevenson, will visit Portland and Boston about the middle of August. They will probably leave Montreal on Monday, the 15th of August, and return on the following Friday. The Company will muster over seventy men, and will be accompanied by their fine band. The *Gazette* speaks of the Artillery as a "crack company," and prophesies that they will sustain the reputation of the Canadian militia during their contemplated visit.

☞ The largest liquor dealers in San Francisco have estimated that the daily consumption of liquors in that state (California) amounts to about 8000 gallons.

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VOL. 1.

The Bethel Courier

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W. T. TRUE, Editor.

Published every FRIDAY MORNING—In FRENCH'S BLOCK, BETHEL HILL.

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